

# THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME VIII, No. 40

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, MAR. 24th, 1921

Price: \$2.00 Per Year

## United Church

2.30 p.m. Regular Sunday School session. You are invited. 7.30 p.m.—Reception of new members and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. A cordial welcome to all. Choir practice at the Manse Friday at 8 p.m.

## Wedding

The marriage of Robert Henry Booker to Nora Norris, both of Josephine, Sask. was solemnized by Rev. G. G. Pybus at the Manse, Wednesday, March 23, at 9 A.M. The ceremony was witnessed by the bride's brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Booker left immediately upon the west train for a honeymoon at Edmonton. Their many friends extend heartiest congratulations and best wishes for happiness and success.

Mrs. H. H. Hall, and son, Herbert, are expecting to leave on Friday, for Saskatoon.

## Why Not a Local Baseball League?

An informal meeting, of a few of the base ball fans was held in town on March 17, when the matter of a league was discussed.

No decision was arrived at but it was arranged that another meeting, be held when representatives and supporters from all the local teams should be invited to be present. This will take place at Empress, on Saturday, April 2, at three o'clock.

If interested, you are invited to come and speak for your team. A season of real fine sport is looked for this year and to get things lined up early, is the reason you all are asked to come out and help with the arrangements.

Why not have a Baseball League?

Who will put up a shield?

Why not a half holiday, in town and country?

Why not have all parties on the half holidays?

—Outfielder.

## A Seventh Success for Masquerade Ball

The Masquerade ball on Thursday last scored a seventh success. Bad roads and times and dances in various parts of the country were factors that undoubtedly stopped a record attendance. However, the crowd was large and sociable, and floor-mangers, D. Lush and E. J. Nielson, Bount Brier, kept the big dance going at a merry pace until 4.30 a.m., when everybody was ready to quit, having spent a real good time. Music rendered by Mrs. H. J. Reed, Miss B. Stewart, Emily DeGroot, J. McNeil and H. Richards gave good satisfaction.

A number of good costumes were in evidence, the majority of which were home-made. Prize-winners were:

Ladies Fancy Costumes—1st, Egyptian Lady, Mrs. J. N. Anderson; 2nd, Witch, Miss E. Brown.

Gentlemen's Fancy Costumes—1st, Scottish Gentleman, D. E. McAnally; 2nd, Courtier, Mr. Hughes (Indies).

Ladies Comic Costumes—1st, Rich Washington, Mrs. O. Stewart; 2nd, Old-time Gentlewoman, Mrs. W. Crosbie.

Gentlemen's Comic Costumes—1st prize, Rain maker, Ed. McDonald; 2nd prize, Tramp, E. J. Boswell.

Judges: Miss Shaw, Eric, Seck, Mrs. Mossingill, Messrs. W. R. Brodie, E. L. Kenny, A. J. Pugh.

We sincerely thank the Judges, floor-mangers and all others who kindly helped us to score another success for the big dance.

The dance was well attended, by people from Leader, Estuary, and other places.

The Senior C.G.T.T. Club met at the home of Miss Winifred Hay this week, March 23. On March 30, the Junior and the Senior C.G.T.T.'s will hold a Mother and Daughter Banquet in the old Englebrecht Hotel.

A gold brooch containing five or six small, pretty and having a look on the face. Reward offered. Finder please bring to the Express office.

## Vandyne

The Women's Institute held their meeting at the home of Mrs. Young on the 3rd of the month.

The Rev. McDonald, gave a very interesting Lantern Lecture on, "The Panama Canal," Wednesday 9, at the Bryant School house.

A surprise visit was given Mrs. Bert Fisher, on Friday, March 11, by Mrs. Young, Mrs. McCauley, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Richardson.

A Whist Drive and Dance was held in the Bryant School-house on Friday, March 11. The prize was carried off by Mrs. C. Blood. The booby prize fell to Miss L. Blood and Mr. Bert Fisher.

The purchase of a cradle at the recent Blindies sale, has set everyone wondering if a certain worthy bachelor is contemplating matrimony.

The British ministry of food has issued a notice effective immediately that license for the importation of fresh or frozen hogs of any weight for any purpose and from any country will be granted freely, according to a cablegram received by the United States department of commerce today from the United States consul-general at London.



**Small Beginnings**  
Many a man has laid the foundation of wealth and prosperity, by starting a savings account with small sums early in life.

Even the saving of your twenty-five cent pieces may start you on the road to a successful future.

A dollar will open an account for you in our Savings Department.

**THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA**  
Capital, Reserves and Undivided Profits \$1,000,000.  
BIDLOSS BRANCH  
J. W. HARTYET, MANAGER  
CAVENDISH AND SUB-BRANCH  
J. W. HARTYET, MANAGER

## Re-opening Dance

A large crowd gathered during the early evening on March 9, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wilson, Chesterfield, Sask., where they were made welcome as usual.

About nine o'clock the musicians Messrs James Horn, Munroe Horn, and Joseph Edgett, also Mr. Arthur Malard the floor-manger for the evening, decided to commence the dance to try out the well prepared floor. The friendly feeling of all in attendance combined well with a fine and most satisfactory programme.

At one o'clock refreshments were served, which all enjoyed, being followed by a song by Mrs. R. W. Bell who was well applauded. Mr. Dan Garnett gave a step dance that shook the house foundation.

The dancing continued until 6 o'clock and breakfast was served at 8.30 a.m., March 10, after

a consultation had ensued as to whether the dance would break up. Cheers for all concerned were given with great effort, which would probably work on the clouds before rainmaker 'Hatfield' gets here. The merry bunch then left for their homes.

## Lost Infant Daughter

The sympathy of the community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swinburne of Social Plains, in the loss of their infant daughter, whose death occurred on Monday March 21. Interment was made at the Empress cemetery on Tuesday, Rev. G. G. Pybus reading the committal service.

## Auction Sales

A. E. Galloway, is holding an unreserved auction sale of farm implements and household furniture at the rear of his town residence, Saturday, April 2. The sale is called for 2 p.m., F. D. Sparrow is auctioneer.

## FOR SALE

A CHOICE

## Aberdeen Angus Stock

Hero of  
(Registered) Bull Amaranth 9404

Apply.

Wm. J. Hurlburt, Empress, Alberta

North 1-2 sec. 28, tp. 23, rge. 1, w. 4

## Death is Certain Fires Occur Accidents Will Happen?

Insurance covering all these contingencies may be obtained by 'Phoning No. 33

## R. M. HENDERSON

Notary Public and Conveyancer

Phone: 33

## FARMERS---If you need

## Harness

## OR Harness

## Repairing

of Strength and Durability

at SATISFACTION PRICES, etc.

GEO. MARTIN, THE HARNESS-MAKER

EMPRESS, ALBERTA



## Recording Milk Production



DOES each cow in your herd earn her keep?

The Milk Record Book will tell you. It gives you by any means the best way will help you to know the value of your production of milk.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

EMPRESS BRANCH, E. L. Kenny, Manager.

We are continuing Our Weekly Bargains as mentioned in our last issue.

## THIS WEEK WE ARE OFFERING:

5lb. pkts. Alabastine	75	Cold Blast Lanterns	1.35	2 1-2 in. Nails per 100 lbs.	8.00
No. 9 Nickel-plated Ten Ke tles	4.00	1 in. Stro-Fast Snaps, per doz.	.60	Mobil Oil BB in 1-2 barrels	1.80
4 oz. Bottle Liquid Veneer	.25	1 1-8 in. " "	.75	" BB in full barrels	1.75
8 oz. " "	.50	1 1-4 in. " "	.75	Extra Wooden Barrels	5.00
4-point Barbed Wire, guaranteed		1 1-2 in. " "	1.00	" Steel Barrels	15.00
guaranteed Genuine Lyman,		1 3-4 in. " "	1.00		
f.o.b. Regina	6.15				
Ditto, from Store	6.85				

## Only a Few Sets of Team Harness left

and as we are discontinuing handling Harness we are giving

20 per cent. off the old prices to clear

it will pay you if in need of Harness to see these sets.

## N. D. STOREY

EXTRA STEPS MEAN DOLLARS SAVED



## THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Published in the interests  
of Empire and District.

THURSDAY, Mar. 24, 1921

## Climate and Weather

The following is a brief summary  
of a lecture by ProfessorB. D. Killam, given before the  
Calgary Trades and Labor  
Council, Saturday evening, February 5th:The study of our climate and  
weather is of vital interest as  
our occupations, mode of living,  
and prosperity are all dependent  
on the state of the weather.The first weather bureau men  
were the astrologers, but since  
the invention of the barometer  
thermometer and other instru-  
ments used in recording the  
state of the weather, a science  
of meteorology has grown up.  
Superstitions regarding weather  
and its changes are disappearing  
and the reports of meteorologi-  
cal stations are the basis of weather  
predictions.The three factors which are  
fundamental in determining the  
state of the weather are tem-  
perature, pressure, and mois-  
ture of the atmosphere. If these  
factors are known over a large  
area, the weather predictions  
are very accurate.The physical features of the  
earth's surface and the form of  
the soil all have important  
effects on the changes of climate.Water has the property of  
conducting the heat of the sun  
to considerable depths and acts  
as a storage battery for heat.  
Places which are near large  
bodies of water have a more  
uniform climate for this reason.On the other hand, loose sandy  
soils are poor conductors of  
heat and the heat of the sun is  
concentrated at the surface.  
In such areas there is found a  
great change between day and  
night temperatures, and between  
summer and winter.The heights of the barometer  
at various places gives an indica-  
tion of the direction from which  
the wind will blow. In  
general the air currents are  
from high pressure areas to  
those of low pressure. Mount-  
ain evidence of any change in  
rain ranges and other physical  
features are of local interest in  
determining the weather.Warm air currents from the  
Rocky Mountains deposit their  
moisture on the western slopes  
due to condensation at high cold  
altitudes, and when they pass  
over the last range descend into  
Alberta as warm dry winds  
known as the Chinook. Similar  
winds are common in Italy and  
India where there are large  
mountain ranges.Meteorological stations located  
in all parts of the country  
send daily reports of the tem-  
perature, pressure, moisture,  
cloudiness, etc. to a central office  
and from these reports the  
weather maps are constructed  
and the weather predictions  
made.One of the interesting prob-  
lems of meteorology is that of  
the changes in the climate of  
a country. Contrary tomany reports we have no cer-  
tainty of climate of the earth  
in the last 1000 years. There  
seems to be some evidence of  
periodic fluctuations which are  
of no value in weather predic-  
tions. Long time weather pre-  
dictions are very uncertain at  
the present time, but with the  
establishment of more sta-  
tions from which reports are  
collected the time is not far  
distant when the predictions  
will be more reliable and of the  
greatest value to the nation.

## TENDERS

Will be received by Jas. F. Rivers, of  
Empress, the undersigned, for all Road  
work to be let in the T.M. of Maitland  
282. Approximately 57,000 will be ex-  
pected. Approximately 30 miles of  
grading and the balance cuts and fills.Grading will be let by the mile and the  
balance of the work by the yard.  
Work to be completed by August 1,  
under the supervision of the Municipal  
Engineer.A deposit of 5 p.c. of the amount of  
the contract must accompany the tender.  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily  
accepted.Tenders will be considered at the  
Orange Hall, Saturday, April 2, at 10 a.m.  
For any further particulars apply to  
the Sec.-Treas.

C. Evans Sargent, Sec'y-Treas.



## SAVE TROUBLE

time and worry by the judi-  
cious use of a "Want" ad. Lost,  
Wanted, For Sale or Found,  
the Want Adv. offers a recog-  
nized service.

## WANTED

Married Couple, without children, or  
single lady, as housekeepers, in town—  
Apply, "Express" office. 3p

## FOR EXCHANGE

Quarter section, three miles from Can-  
by, Alta., will exchange for cattle—  
very cheap, also Good, Shapley, Minn.  
Wagon, combination outfit for outfit—  
Apply, I. W. Crow, Netherhill, Sask. 3p

## ESTRAYED

Black Gelding, 9 years, w. 1500, on  
right shoulder; Black Gelding, 9 years  
w. 1500, white hind foot, white strip in  
face, on right shoulder; Brown Mare,  
1000, with foal, on right hind  
Brown Mare, 8 years, in foal, with hind  
foot, white strip in face, branded 3.  
Bay Mare, 10 years, 1200, with nily col-  
et side, 55 on shoulder; Bay Gelding, 3  
years, w. 1200, 5; Black Gelding, 3 years,  
white strip in face, 5; Grey Gelding, 3  
years, branded 5. Liberal reward paid  
for information leading to recovery of  
any or all of these horses.—S. S. Street,  
Sibbald, Alta. 3p

## HELP WANTED

A middle-aged lady who would assist  
at home-work, on a farm for the summer.  
Close to Empress. State wages expect-  
ed—Apply, Box 4, Empress.

## JUNIOR C.G.I.T.

The Jr. C.G.I.T. meeting of  
March 8, was held in the form  
of the initiation ceremony in  
the Municipal building. There  
was a full attendance of mem-  
bers and a number of visitors,  
and a very enjoyable evening  
was spent.The meeting of March 15, was  
held at the home of Mrs. Sand-  
ers. At the business meeting  
meeting it was decided that the  
two clubs junior and senior,  
should hold a Mothers and  
Daughters Banquet in the Eng-  
elbrecht building on March 30.At this meeting, Miss Rivers  
introduced Miss Noble as the  
Leader of our club and the girls  
welcomed her with hand clapping.  
After the business meet-  
ing Miss Rivers gave a talk on  
"Setting a Table Properly."The meeting of March 22, was  
held at the home of Aileen  
Hourie. The evening was spent  
in making preparations for the  
Mothers and Daughters Ban-  
quet on March 30.

## BREAKING WANTED

Contracts for Breaking, by Horses or  
Trainers, solicited. Satisfaction guaran-  
teed. Have your work done on time—  
Apply, R. K. Wilson, Estab. P.O.,  
Sask. Jan 20

## REGISTERED SEED FOR SALE

A small quantity of Premium Flax,  
No. 28, fine and clean. About 40 lbs.  
Marquis Wheat, registered three genera-  
tions. A small quantity of Golden  
also Marrow Fat Garden Peas. Native  
Square Corn and Black Wax Beans  
Prices on application. Apply to B. &  
J. H. Empress, Alta. 4np

## FOR SALE

Whole outfit for farm, including 7  
work horses and full equipment of har-  
rows and machinery, new last summer—  
Thos. G. H. Englund, Cavendish.

## FOR SALE

Good Hay, mostly Island and no  
spores, \$15 per ton in stack—J. W.  
Kuhlit, N.E. of Empress, sec. 1, 24,  
26.For Sale—A first-class 8x8 roomed  
House, 24x24, two stories, \$1200 on  
term or \$1500 cash; also Barn and  
Grainery—Barn, \$100, grainery, \$50.  
Terms on application. Inquire, John Ross,  
Blindfold, Alta. 4np

## TRADE

Will trade Young Cow, binder, mower,  
lever harrow, two good wagons for good  
heavy work horses—Apply, "Express"  
Empress. 3np

## WANTED

Married Couple, for farm, duties to  
commence about April 1st—Apply at  
"Express" office. 3np

## FOR SALE

For Sale—One pure bred Holstein Bull  
three years old, also one bull eight months  
old. Will take good work horse, four or  
seven years old, seed drill or the harrow.  
—P. O. Box 16, Cavendish.

## FOR SALE

A quantity of Spruce Type Seed—Apply  
A. L. Insley, or farm.

## FOR SALE

Quantity Baled Green Sleigh Hay.  
Price \$13 per ton, scales on farm. Price  
good until April 1st—Apply, H. G.  
Cole, Sec. 18, Tp. 21, R. 26, W. 3.The Club will meet on March  
29, at the home of Elsie Hay.  
The Mock Trial for this meeting  
has been postponed, but the even-  
ing will be spent in preparing  
for the banquet.The home of Mr. and Mrs.  
Andrew Sawyer was stricken  
with grief, Monday night, when  
death removed their third son,  
the old baby. The child was  
apparently in good health but  
was suddenly taken ill, and  
passed away during the night.  
Interment was made at Em-  
press cemetery, on Wednesday.  
The sympathy of friends is  
extended to the bereaved  
parents.

## IN MEMORIAM

In loving remembrance of a dear wife  
and mother, Sarah E. Staddon, who fell  
suddenly, March 16, 1918."Gone before, but not for-  
gotten." Dad and Girls.  
Inserted by Mrs. Willy Leach.

## Professional Cards

RESULTS COUNT  
NEWTON LANEArrangements for dates and sales made at this  
officeGENERAL  
DRAYINGLight or Heavy Work  
Transfer to and from C.P.R.  
Depot  
Prompt attention given  
to all workE. H. FOUNTAIN  
At MacArthur's Old Stand  
Phone No. 9

## MEDICAL

Dr. Donald MacCharles  
Physician and  
Surgeon  
Office at New residence on  
Centre Street

## LEGAL

D. S. SUTHERLAND,  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
COMMERCIAL TRAVEL  
Solicitor for The Town of Empress  
The Union Bank, Sec. 1  
Money to Loan  
Office on Centre St. EMPRESS, ALTA.

## F. D. SPARROW

LICENSED AUCTIONEER  
Arrangements for sales and date made  
at this office

## J. L. HATTON

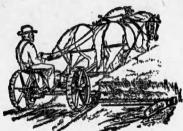
AUCTIONEER  
Years of experience. Reasonable rates.  
arrange all sales with A. LUSH,  
Empress, Alberta.You get a Good Job from  
WM. TOREY  
Carpenter & Contractor  
Estimates furnished  
Phone No. 4

Empress Alberta

A. A. BACKUS, L.D.S., D.D.S.  
DENTISTGraduate of Toronto University  
Graduate of The Royal College of Dental  
Surgeons of Ontario  
Dentistry in all its branches.  
Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Office: opposite Post Office

LEADER Bank.

## IF

you have your CAR  
OVERHAULED now  
you will have it when you  
want to use it in the  
spring.  
Call and get our special  
prices on Winter Work  
on Cars.J. H. WILLIAMS IN  
Ford GarageFor Massey-Harris  
Machineryand  
Repairs

C. O. CARLSON

Ralph L. Arthur  
MEAT MARKET

## CHOICEST of

## FRESH and SMOKED MEATS

"Quality, Service and Courtesy," our  
motto.Drop in when in town, we will be pleased to make  
your acquaintance.

We Deliver Purchases to any place in town, if required

## Progressive Farmers

PROTECT your cream production by planting plenty  
of forage crop for your herd.PROTECT the standing of your Province for fine  
Creamery Butter by striving for high grade cream.PROTECT your pocket-book by shipping your cream  
to Swift Current Branch. Quick settlement—Correct  
grading—Best prices.The Saskatchewan Creamery Co.  
of MOOSE JAW Ltd.

## SWIFT CURRENT

The  
North Polemay seem a long ways off  
right now, but some fine  
mornings you'll wake up and  
think it is right in your  
back yard—and no coal in  
your bin.Let this remind you then  
to order your Coal now—  
and order it from us if the  
Cheapest, Hottest and  
Longest Lasting Coal is  
what you want.We have Coal for every  
conceivable purpose, and  
enroll is the best obtainable  
grade in their respective  
classes. We have another  
time room for anything  
else.Prices? As low as any-  
body's—and always right.  
See us before "cooling  
up."

The Empress Lumber Yards J. N. ANDERSON, Prop.

Empress phone No. 58 YARDS AT  
Empress Bindlows Cavendish  
Mantario and Lapointe

## Save for A Home

To acquire a home of your  
own, depends upon your  
earnestness and determination  
—to spend less than you earn.  
Open a Savings Account with  
this Bank and start at once on  
the road to becoming your  
own landlord.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

Empress Branch W. M. Crosbie, Manager  
Branch also at Acadia Valley

## Eye-Strain

how eye strain is removed is  
wonderful. Fine print can be  
readly read, when your eyes are  
fitted for the

## RIGHT GLASSES

Why not have us examine  
your eyes this week? You can-  
not be too careful with so im-  
portant a gift as your eyesight.J. A. TOOMBS  
Jeweler & Optician

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Get Ready for  
Spring Work

## Get Your

CAR OVERHAULED  
BROKEN MACHINERY\*  
WELDED  
SHARES SHARPENED  
NEW AUTO TIRES

## Alberta Machine Shop

W. C. BOYD, Proprietor  
CASE TRACTORS



## Rebellion Days 1884-85

By O-GE-MAB-ES (Little Clerk).

(Copyright)

Next morning I was away bright and early and passed many days following, especially as I reached the Lower Flat, which even at that date was a well settled farming district. My thoughts were, if even the threat of war makes this desolation, what must it be like in a country where actual armies had passed and re-passed. I stopped for dinner at a fine looking farm house and the ownerless hen again supplied me with fresh eggs. Both mine and my little pony's appearance was tough, muddy and travel stained after our long swim the night before. I was dressed in Hudson's Bay style, wearing a duffle cap with hood, which I had up, the weather having turned cold. I had a Winchester rifle across my saddle and a large revolver in my holster, which I wore with long stout leggings, made me look very much like I would imagine the South African Boers appeared.

On reaching the top of Miller's Hill I struck the first pickets, who were two fine looking mounted policemen with their accoutrements polished and their fine horses groomed to a fine shine. The contrast was so great between them and myself that I annoyed them, and when they rode up and asked my business and destination, I must reply. My pony evidently felt like myself, and as one of them approached rather closely, I was sure that both heels with a squeal, much to my suppressed amusement. On we rode down the hill, my escorts on each side, Chat keeping a close guard on me. On reaching Goshen (H. B. C. Reserve) the police had a brick building there for an outpost, and one of the riders caught my attention. He told me in military tones that I must wait inspection by the officer in command. Out came the officer, and I threw back my hood and grinned at him. "Why," he said, "is Mr. Beatty?" Nothing would do but I must come in, tell him the news and have a refresher, which by the way was most acceptable, for I was stiff and sore with the long ride and exposure. The guards looked rather silly at the result of their capture. I told the officer all I could think of in reference to the rebellion in this country, also that I was carrying desert patches to the Hon. Lawrence Clarke from Ft. La. "How did you make out the river?" he asked. "I swam it," was my reply, and that made another refresher.

Up to the Mission I rode, found Mr. Clarke's residence, and was met by him. It being with much regret that he looked a broken man (he was present at the Duck Lake fight and lost some close friends). I handed him my papers and he thanked both Godfellow and myself with tears in his eyes at our loyalty to the old company and our saving of so much valuable property.

Here an interlude may be in order to show the great contrast between my first days and my last. When I was when you ask a man to do anything, the question is, "How much is there in it?" Later on at the close of the rebellion I sent in my account for time served in the company's interests at Ft. La. The amount was, I think, five or six days at \$200 per day, and Godfellow's was a trifle larger, for he put in a little more time. Some of my friends remarked, "What a fool you were to, you and George might have both made a party to it."

## Frñch Premier Enjoys Farming

Has Become Accustomed On Raising Sheep, Pigs and Cattle.

It is not generally known that Aristide Briand, who is by profession a lawyer, and by avocation a politician, had, mistakingly, been taken to be almost dragged from a farm to construct the government of which France was so much in need. In the department of the Eure the premier owns a farm, which comprises a number of acres, with pigs, cows and chickens. In recent years he has been devoting a considerable amount of his spare time to this farm, so that he has become an authority on the raising of pigs, sheep, cattle and chickens, which are said to have brought him in a steady income. Briand is one of the very few public men of France who have never accepted any kind of decoration. Somebody commenting on this singularity in this country where decorations are strewn around so recklessly, remarked that if he should receive the Agricultural Medal.

pile, and the government would have compensated the country, just the same." But that was not the way business was done in the old H. B. days.

It was freely rumored that some prominent citizens obtained their start by loot secured in the upturn. After an interesting conversation with Mr. Clarke, he said, "I have a favor to ask. Will you be one of the guards round the old establishment tonight?" and to this I consented. It appeared that Middleton was hourly expected to attack Batoche and if he had been repulsed, Prince Albert would have been attacked.

There was a jolly crowd on guard that night. A long table was set in a stone which was loaded with solid and liquid refreshments, and though I felt tough enough, the night passed pleasantly and quietly. I had sympathy for the rebels, and no doubt due to my ducking, so started back next morning for La Corne, going by way of the Indian Reserve with a violent attack of quinsy which reached a dangerous stage for some days. While I was convalescing, my friends, however, did not let me be touched, not even our seed potatoes.

A little explanation as to the prime cause of this outbreak amongst the French half-breeds and Indians may be of interest to the more recent settlers in the northwest. At first it is understood that with the exception of a few government pets, the whole country in 1884 from Fort Garry to the Rockies was seething with agitation. Following after petition had been sent to Ottawa for redress of grievances, and there were a regularly fled army of small time agitators of them. "The Canadian Pacific Railway was an iron monopoly, very much more than the Hudson's Bay Company had ever been. They held the whole country in their grasp. No other roads could enter the country and exorbitant freight rates absorbed the small profits of the traders and settlers. The United States of America, with its free trade, and no doubt aided by local American settlers. Land laws were rotten, and after you had put in three years' full time in proving a homestead it often more than that had to be given up. The government would not secure a patent. The half-breeds living along the Saskatchewan since the early seventies had been driven from their lands and were asking for the old Red River system of river frontage for their farms, but the government would not give it. The white men were coming in and squabbling on what they considered their lands. Very much the same causes existed that helped to make the rebellion of '69-'70. The French, with their excitable natures, going much further than the more stolid British. The latter were willing to acquiesce for their rights, but when it came to actual rebellion they would not be a party to it.

(To be continued)

ple, and the government would have compensated the country, just the same." But that was not the way business was done in the old H. B. days.

## Transportation Wastes

Numerous Causes That Contribute to Cost of Foodstuffs.

It is estimated that in a single year, unscientific loading, accidental damage and the tremendous cost of packing in the United States, add more than 700 million dollars to the cost of food, clothing and other necessities. It is estimated that from a bushel of corn 200 million dollars, and hauling half-empty cars more than six billion miles costs the railways 157 million dollars; and wheat and beef cost 100 million dollars, and lumber that is wasted after being used once in packing cases costs 240 million dollars. It is estimated that from a bushel of wheat a quarter of the cost of foodstuffs goes to pay for crates that are thrown away instead of being used a second time.—Vancouver Province.

## Shipbuilding In Canada

Canada stands seventh place among the nations of the world as a shipbuilder, with 170,625 gross tons under construction. The tonnage turned out during 1920 is estimated at approximately 200,000 deadweight tons.

## For Better and Cleaner Seeds

Argument For Abandoning the Old One-Crop System of Growing Wheat.

In 1915, some experiments were started at University of St. Paul, Minn., in which wheat was grown under three different systems: (1) Continuous wheat with oats; (2) Alternating wheat with oats; (3) In rotation, with oats, clover and corn. In order to give the best chance possible in each case, mature was applied at the rate of 100 bushels per acre in each system. The ten-year average yield for the wheat, grown continuously, was 19 bushels per acre; where, alternated with oats 23.38 bushels per acre, and for wheat, in rotation, 27.7 bushels per acre. In this 13 years of wheat grown in rotation with clover, corn and oats yielded a little more than 40 bushels of wheat per acre, mostly on the same land. By the rotation system 1 acre in every 4 may be devoted to clover and still the farm will produce more wheat than if all the acres were planted to wheat continuously.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

## Paying Debts With Men

U.S. Senator Has Idea To Help Great Britain and France.

Senator Willis, of Ohio, Mr. Harding's successor, has found a way to help France and Great Britain to pay their debts to us. Not in full payment, but as a credit on accounts. He has the \$4,777,000,000 Great Britain owes us, Jamaica, the Bahamas, the Windward Islands and the Lesser Antilles, including Trinidad, would be transferred to the United States. As part payment of the \$3,447,000,000 owed by them, we should take over the Island of Guadeloupe and several smaller islands in the West Indies. With these new possessions, the Senator argues, we should have complete control of the West Indian and Caribbean Sea; they are necessary to us as an means of safeguarding the Panama Canal.

That may be true, but the Ohio Senator overlooks one controlling point. He says nothing about consulting the people of these islands as to their transfer to another sovereignty. A hundred years ago, even 50 years ago, governments might have felt that it was essential to ask these people whether they would be content to trade off in this fashion in payment of a debt. It is different now. The principle of self-determination is one that Great Britain and France will not disregard; we should be likely to overlook it.—From the New York Times.

## The Craze for Bigness

Nothing That The Large Town Has Not Got That A Few Metropolis Can Give.

Although Toronto has over a half million population and houses cannot be had for love or money, they have a Greater Toronto Association working overtime to make the city still larger.

When and where is this insatiable desire for bigness to end? The world has gone mad on size. Cities of a half million and 50,000 and scattered throughout the province. People in the smaller centres live a harder and more normal life. They are more likely to own their own home, to have a little plot of ground, to have playgrounds and breathing places for their children. They are less liable to have slums and unemployment and the feathering stores that come through the congregation of great masses of people on one street.

After all there is nothing that the large town or the small city has not got that a huge metropolis can give. The schools and churches are just as good. There are theatres and musical facilities. The home life is nearer the normal than in the big cities. Conditions are much better. Why then, this craze for bigness? Our vote goes to the smaller community.—From the Farmers' Sun.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

## Million Dollars Is Cost To Farmers For Transporting Weed Seeds

One million dollars has been spent by the farmers of the three prairie provinces during the past three years for the transportation of weed seeds to Fort Arthur and Fort Williams, according to the results of a careful investigation recently concluded by the Field Crops Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

The investigation revealed the fact that 590 million pounds of weed seeds had been shipped to the head of the lakes during the three years, or sufficient to fill a train of 6,420 cars of 60,000 pounds capacity.

It is curious that, in spite of an official of the branch, "that the big losses which the farmers are bearing first in the cost of hauling from the coast to the head of the lakes, and yet heavy as their lessons are, the item of transportation of weed seeds is one of the smallest items in the whole of the cost of raising the western provinces and the bill for which they are footing year after year. Weeds bore the value of the farm, sternal plough and moisture from the soil, crowd out the growing grain and add to the cost both of harvesting and of raising the crop.

Elsewhere in Western America, the hotbeds, the blacksheep and fortune hunters, slaughtered off from a rising civilization, and the calls of business men in the west had found good money nearby, there was no "Wild West" in the sense of the Canadian west. Women are still alive on the farms, in the factories, the stores and in the modern life of this oldtime buffalo country, the northwest.—From the Beaver.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

These results carry a big lesson which should be understood carefully. It is a distinct argument for abandoning the old crop system of growing wheat year in and year out on the same land and for establishing a diversified system, including a reasonably short rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock.

## Grain Prices

AT EMPRESS, Thursday, Mar. 24

Wheat No 1, Nör. 1.50	Track Wheat
Flax 1.38	Oats .31
Barley	Rye

Sunday next is Easter Sunday.  
Good Friday tomorrow,  
March 25.

Next Monday is Easter Monday  
and is a bank holiday.

An exchange says, "Gophers  
are out in spots"—Looks like a  
small pox epidemic.

A. E. Galloway, of Calgary, is  
a visitor in town.

A. McJannet returned last  
week, from Calgary, and has  
taken up his old situation with  
J. N. Anderson.

D. McLean, returned last week  
from Outlook.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Roberts, and  
family left for Calgary on Monday.

Wm. Rowles left the first of  
the week, on a business trip to  
Calgary.

J. Flood, returned, on Saturday,  
from Spokane, where he  
has been spending the winter  
months.

Mrs. Geo. Malton, and children,  
are the guests of her parents,  
Mrs. S. E. Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McDonald  
have returned from Calgary  
and are now resident on their  
farm.

Mrs. Gunther, returned last  
week from Detroit where she  
has been visiting during the  
winter. She reports conditions  
being very bad in the automobile  
city.

G. Trotter, has relieved H. A.  
Long, on the local C.P.R. staff  
as operator and express agent.

Mrs. W. G. McLaughlin, of Vancouver, B.C., is spending a  
two months holiday with her  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Shaw.

## R. M. of Manitoba

guarantee fund from a district  
which would be principally benefited,  
in which case the feeling  
of the council as expressed by  
Mr. Rivers was that motion to  
give a grant to acquire the  
guarantee fund would be viewed  
favorably.

The Reeve suggested that the  
delegates to the convention  
should take up the matter with  
the Bureau of Public Health  
and see if (a) either a special  
tax for the purpose could be  
levied on that portion of the  
Municipality which would be  
principally benefited, instead of  
the grant being paid out of the  
general funds, and (b) being a  
tax on the whole Municipality  
or (c) the appropriation to  
these districts could be reduced  
by the amount of the grant and  
(d) whether the limit of \$1500  
referred to in the act intended  
to mean net or gross income.

It was generally agreed that  
until this information was to  
hand, it would not be advisable  
to take a vote of the council on  
the matter.

Jones—That in regard to  
title for road diversion received  
from Dept. Highways compensation  
be paid to J. W. Winters  
at the rate of \$30 per acre for  
the land actually taken for the  
roadway.

The Finance Committee examined  
the accounts presented; the  
account from Messrs. Murphy  
and Underwood, for balance in  
regard to survey of road diversions  
was ordered paid over till  
next meeting.

The following were found  
correct and on motion of Cn.  
Council were ordered paid:

Stationery Supplies Committee,  
733; ditto, 733; Saks, Alta.  
Hill, Alaska, 113.30; Empress  
Lumber Yrs. Manitoba, 115;  
Rent of Chesterfield Hall, 5.00;  
Sect. Trans. Postage, 9.70; Western  
Man. News Association Roll  
50.25; Stationery Supplies, 19.25  
Alaska News, 1.00; K. K. Rubber  
Stamp Co., 2.50; F. Henderson,  
Honds Div. I, 8.00; W. Harris,  
Manitoba, 2.50; Total, 232.70.

Jones—That the Sect. Treas.  
be authorized to pay the account  
of J. Miller for renting the Man-  
itro Cemetery when authorized  
to do so by Cn. Jones.

Jones—That the estimates of  
Glen Almond S.D. be passed  
and the Sect. Treas. be instructed  
to forward an advance of  
\$250 on account of the first  
quarterly instalment, Current  
levy.

McWhinney—That a bylaw  
be introduced providing for the  
placement of all pool halls and  
places of amusement in hamlets  
within the Municipality and for  
governing and regulating all  
persons who keep same for hire,  
that the bylaw receive two  
readings at this meeting.

The bylaw was then intro-  
duced, and the provisions of  
same to be published after it  
has been submitted to the Municipal  
and solicitor for approval.

Walker—That the bylaw re-  
ceive its first reading.

Jones—That the bylaw re-  
ceive its second reading.

Walker—That payments be  
made to the telephone compa-  
nies in the Municipality in time  
to enable them to meet their  
payments on debenture account.

Council.—That the estimates  
for the year submitted by  
the Sect. Treas. be passed,  
as amended.

The estimates submitted were  
for an appropriation for road  
work of \$5700 in addition to the  
unexpended balances from 1920  
making a total for road work  
for 1921 of \$9000, and a reduction  
1 mill in the municipal rate.

Rivers—That one half the  
monies to be apportioned be  
divided in proportion to the  
assessment, and the other half  
equally among the divisions.

Div. I, cr. bal., 1098.32; 401.80,  
442.06, total, 2512.18.

Div. II, cr. bal., 260.10; 401.80,  
374.70, total, 570.40.

Div. III, cr. bal., 83.79; 401.80,  
304.01, total, 930.78.

Div. IV, cr. bal., 317.77; 401.80,  
708.80, total 1548.37.

Div. V, cr. bal., 858.02; 401.80,  
567.33, total 1878.10.

Div. VI, cr. bal., 149.41; 401.80,  
432.45, total, 1043.66.

Rivers—That the Maintenance  
Grant for 1921 be expended  
in Div. III. Motion lost.

Walker—That the Maintenance  
Grant for 1921 be expended  
in Div. II. Motion carried.

On suggestion of the Reeve  
review was taken of all resolutions  
on record respecting the  
duties and policy of the council,  
such alterations being made as  
was advisable and same were  
now out of date being rescinded.  
(continued next week)

## Notice to Creditors

In the Surrogate Court of the  
Judicial District of KindersleyIN THE ESTATE of Clifford Morrison  
Bell, late of North Saskatchewan  
District, deceased.PURSUANT to the Surrogate Court Act,  
being Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes  
of Saskatchewan, and amending acts.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all  
persons having claims against the estate  
of Clifford Morrison Bell, late of the  
North Saskatchewan District, deceased,  
in the Province of Saskatchewan, who  
died on or about the 27th day of October,  
A.D. 1920, are on or before the 30th day  
of April, 1921, required to deliver to  
me, or to the Surrogate, a statement  
of the particulars of their claims duly  
verified by Statutory Declaration, together  
with a statement of the amount, if any,  
held by them.AND TAKE NOTICE that after the  
said mentioned date the Administrator  
will proceed to distribute the assets of  
the Estate amongst the parties entitled  
thereto, having regard only to the claims  
of which it shall then have notice, and  
the said Administrator will not be liable  
for the said assets or any part thereof to  
any person or persons of whose claim it  
shall not have had notice at the time of  
such distribution.DATED AT SASKATCHEWAN, Saskatchewan,  
the Fourteenth day of March, A.D.  
1921.THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY  
Administrator of the said Estate

## Notice to Creditors

In the Surrogate Court of the  
Judicial District of KindersleyIN THE ESTATE of Allen Sawyer, late  
of the Province of Saskatchewan, deceased.PURSUANT to the Surrogate Court Act,  
being Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes  
of Saskatchewan, and amending acts.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all  
persons having claims against the estate  
of Allen Sawyer, late of the Province  
of Saskatchewan, who died on or about  
the 18th day of October, A.D. 1918  
are on or before the 30th day of April,  
1921, required to deliver or send by  
post to the Standard Trusts Company,  
Saskatchewan, Administrator of the  
estate, full particulars of their claims  
duly verified by Statutory Declaration,  
together with a statement of the amount,  
if any, held by them.AND TAKE NOTICE that after the  
said mentioned date the Administrator  
will proceed to distribute the assets of  
the Estate amongst the parties entitled  
thereto, having regard only to the claims  
of which it shall then have notice, and  
the said Administrator will not be  
liable for the said assets or any  
part thereof to any person or persons  
of whose claim it shall not have had  
notice at the time of such distribution.DATED AT SASKATCHEWAN, Saskatchewan,  
the fourteenth day of March, A.D.  
1921.THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY  
Administrator of the said Estate

## Grand Theatre

EMPRESS, ALBERTA

## "Hitchin' Posts"

starring

Frank Mayo

A story of the Gambler, Fiddle-  
derland Dog—A suicide, duel  
and Land Rush

Friday and Saturday

March 25 and 26

Usual Prices: 35c and 15c

## Brodies'

Store News

'Phone 25

GROCERY  
SPECIALS

for

## This Week

2 1-2's Gold Standard Tea	1.35
4's Pail Mince Meat	1.00
3's Fairco, per pail	1.00
4 cans, Blueberries	1.00
7 pt. Ammonia Fdr.	1.00
9 pks. Soap Flakes	1.00
5 packages Outflood	1.00
10 cans Classic Cleaner	1.00

## Apples

"Rome Beauty" or "Pear-  
man" splendid cookers.

3.50

## Pure Jams

Strawberry, Raspberry,  
Loganberry, Blackberry,  
Black Currant, Goose-  
berry  
per pail 1.20Apricot, Plum, Pear,  
Cherry, Peach

per pail, 1.15

MIXED JAM

per pail, 75c

## Special

Values  
inMen's  
WearIncluding Over-  
alls, Shoes, Work-  
shirts, Gloves and  
UnderwearHighest Prices  
paid for Produce

'Phone 25

W. R.  
BrodieATTENTION!  
Farmers and Flour Users

reduce the high-cost of living

Buy your Flour Direct

from the

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

Effect a Saving of \$1.70 per 100lbs.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

The World's Best

J. McNiell

Agent

Greatly Re-  
duced Prices  
on LumberLet us figure your bill and  
show you the finest stock  
of building material in this  
district.Our big brown shed is full  
of good dry Shiplap Siding, Ceiling and Flooring, in Fir,  
Spruce, Pine and Cedar.When you buy lumber which has been piled in a shed  
out of the rain, snow and sun as ours is, you do not  
have to pay for lumber which is twisted and of no  
value to you.It is no trouble to show you our goods, they are good  
and we are proud of them. We carry everything for  
building.

The Old Reliable

Imperial Lumber Yards

Limited

BINDLOSS, C. Diablot

EMPRESS, R. Richards

## Farmers!

who are in need of Farm Machinery  
this spring, will do well to let us show  
themThe John Deere  
Line

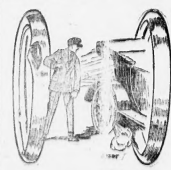
we can Save you money.

CENTRAL GARAGE

SETRAN EROS.

3rd St. West

Agents McLaughlin, Co.



It is Wise

to put out purchasing now the  
for your new tractor. You can  
investigate the merits of our  
work.VULCANIZING TIRES  
We repair and rebush, also  
Car, Motorcycle, Light and HeavyThe Empress Vulcanizing Works  
E. J. BOYD